

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace Paragraph [0006] with:

Most braces do not properly simulate the complex three-dimensional motion of the knee joint. For example, many braces are designed to protect from external impact to the knee. Other braces only permit limited motion of the knee joint without providing for the more complicated multi-dimensional motion of the joint. U.S. Pat. No. 4,723,539 provides a knee brace hinge with a slot and slot follower permitting only an anterior/posterior motion during flexion. The center of rotation, however, remains fixed. Another type of brace hinge has linking and pivot members wherein the pivot point changes during rotational movement (U.S. Pat. No. 5,230,697), but does not control other motions. Still other braces that attempt to control knee motion in three-dimensions are bulky. See, e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. ~~5,792,016~~ 5,792,086 and 5,107,824. There is a need in the art to correct the rotational malalignment, as well as lateral or medial translation, of the tibia during the leg's swing phase so as to correct abnormal loading force of the knee joint as the leg nears full extension. The knee braces of the present invention do not require a non-physiological force to be applied to the knee joint, but instead restore normal knee motion by applying appropriate physiological forces during flexion and extension. Therefore, the present invention's knee braces can be relatively small and lightweight, thereby increasing the user's comfort, while restoring the normal envelope of knee motion.

Please replace Paragraph [0026] with:

FIG. 5: A diagram of a hinge that can be a medial hinge of a varus knee brace.